JAN 17 1955

The Carolina Farmer

An $85,000 Hereford Sale

— See Page 9

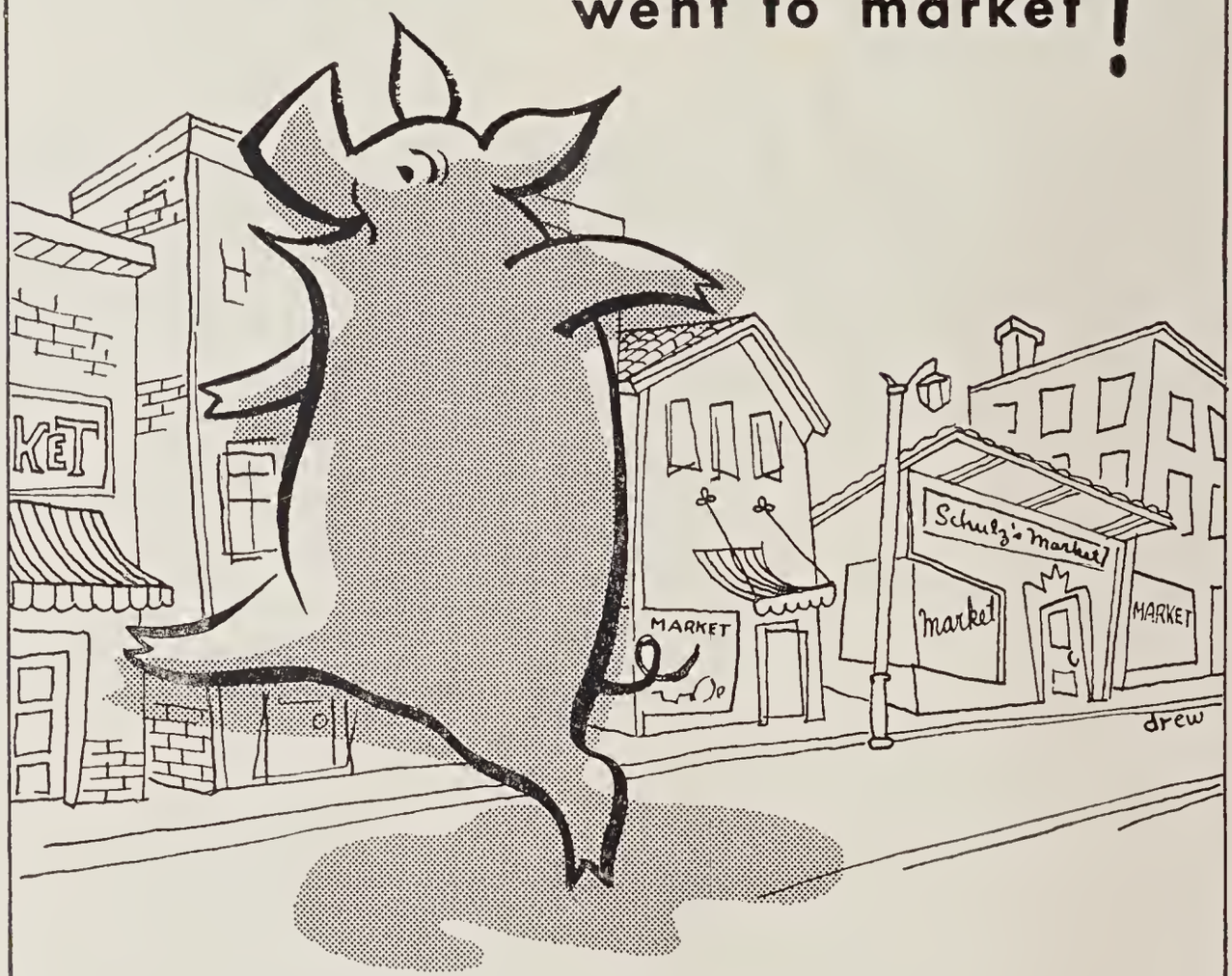
Beware of HOMEMADE ELECTRIC FENCES

— See Page 14

FARMERS CO-OP
MARKET HILL, N. C.

January, 1955

This Little Piggy went to market!



Now he's a happy ham. He is another of the many little pigs that were saved from chill by an infrared heat lamp. He and his brothers spent a few days under one when they first farrowed. For just a few cents the farmer who raised them prevented a loss that might have taken as much as 40% of the brood.

If you expect the temperature to drop to 40 degrees or lower a heat lamp or two may be the answer to your problem. The loss from chill can be severe and even if the pigs live, chill can delay their maturity. So why not try it out. Infrared heat will more than pay its own way.

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the Carolina Farmer
Reg. U. S. Patent Office

JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor • LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

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FACING FACTS . . .

The extension of Social Security benefits has posed a problem for many North Carolina farmers.

It seems that many farmers do not have birth certificates or other means of officially proving their ages—a necessary requirement in qualifying for Social Security benefits.

All is not lost, however. The Census Bureau reports that a lot of other folks are, or have been, in the same fix. During the past 10 years, the Census people have come to the rescue of more than two-million people who needed to prove they were born and when the event occurred.

So if you need similar help to qualify for Social Security, you can obtain your personal census record. A fee of three dollars is charged for searches of two censuses for one individual. The search usually takes four to six weeks. By paying an extra dollar you can get the information in two weeks.

If you want your census transcript, write to the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., for application blanks.

* * *

We mention on page 4 that Gwyn Price received the 1954 "Distinguished Service to Agriculture" award from the N. C. State Grange. While the ink was still wet on the copy, we learned that he had also been selected "Tar Heel of the Week" by the Raleigh **News and Observer.**

Both tributes recognized the outstanding work Mr. Price has done in rural electrification. Both were fitting and a little bit overdue. But they, along with the other honors that are bound to come his way, only reaffirm what we in this program have known for a long time: That Gwyn Price has been the heart and soul of the drive to electrify North Carolina's farms.

Other men have been more spectacular and more colorful, have achieved more tangible results But the moving spirit has always been Gwyn Price. Many of us will always consider him one of the greatest men we ever knew.

* * *

North Carolina farmers didn't do as well in 1954 as they have in recent years, but all in all it wasn't too bad. That brings up next year—and this opportunity to wish all 98,000 of you the best year of your lives. From all those on the *CF* staff—HAPPY NEW YEAR.

—JERRY ANDERSON

This Month

NEWS

Colvard is "Man of the Year" 12
Scott Visits TEMA 18
Cooley Defends Godfrey 18

FEATURES

Before You Make a Move 7
An $85,000 Cattle Sale 8
School Days the Year 'Round 10
Heating Cable 12
When You Pay Your Bill 13
Homemade Electric Fences 14

DEPARTMENTS

Tarheel Farming 4
Washington Report 5
Mail Box 6
Willie Wiredhand 19
Homemaking 20
Hale 25
Editorials 26

ON THE COVER

January covers usually show a happy little boy in a diaper brashly chasing an old man with a scythe. So we decided to be different and see how a young chick looks at the beginning of his career. Most of us thought he looked a trifle sad; but then, most of the poultry industry does these days. Soon he will be cuddly and cute, and so, we hope, will the industry.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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Tarheel FARMING

A Digest of the Month's Most Significant Farm News

Farm Bureau Elects Shuman

The North Carolina Farm Bureau sent 230 people to the National Farm Bureau Federation convention in New York last month. As compared with the explosive price supports sessions last year, this meeting was rather tranquil. Highlight was the unexpected resignation of Allan B. Kline, controversial AFBF president since 1947. This move will apparently mean little change in Farm Bureau policies. Kline's successor, Charles Shuman, is also a midwesterner, told delegates that he agrees with the views of Secretary Benson "far more often" than he disagrees. The convention delegates approved flexible supports without a dissenting vote, and, prodded by Southern delegates, expressed disapproval of the Dixon-Yates power contract. North Carolina's Flake Shaw was re-elected to the board of directors.

Grange Honors Price

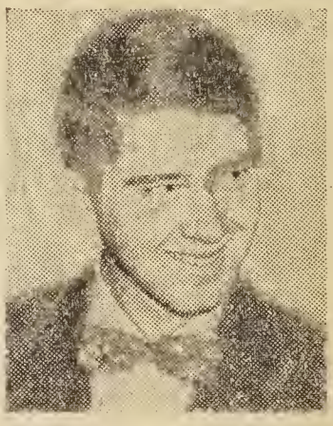
Gwyn B. Price
"Distinguished Citizen"

At its annual convention December 6 at Winston-Salem, the N. C. State Grange presented Gwyn B. Price with a citation for "distinguished service to agriculture." Price, chairman of the State Rural Electrification Authority since 1941, is a farmer and cattle breeder from Warrenton in Ashe County. In presenting the citation, State Grange Master Harry B. Caldwell said: "The expansion of rural electrification and rural telephones has been phenomenal under the leadership of Mr. Price. All Grange members over the state join in saluting this distinguished citizen." A companion citation went to Mrs. T. W. Ferguson of Wilkes County, long-time Grange official.

Flue-Cured Quotas Cut 5%

If you're a flue-cured tobacco grower you can expect a 5% acreage cut on your 1955 crop. Fred R. Keith, state ASC chairman, announced last month that this year's total allotment will be 664,495 acres, 31,500 acres under the 1954 allotment. Cut is due to sharp decline in domestic cigarette tobacco consumption. Said Keith: "There just weren't as many cigarettes smoked this (1954) year." This lower consumption means the flue-cured carryover will be highest on record, 1955 allotments will be lowest since 1950. New quotas will not require a grower referendum since 1952 vote was for three years. You should receive your new allotment card early in January.

Canada Wins 4-H Award



Charles W. Canada

Charles W. Canada, 17, Route 1, Guilford College, copped one of the six national awards in the 1954 4-H Electric Program. The announcement came on November 30 at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. Charles and his five co-winners triumphed over more than 100,000 participants in the contest, won $300 college scholarships for their efforts. A check of Charles' four-year 4-H Club career shows that prize-winning is no novelty for him. In 1951 he received a trip to Raleigh, in 1952 a watch, in 1953 a $100 scholarship—all for his electrical ingenuity. To win national honors this year he made an automatic light control, four electrical demonstration boxes and used approximately one mile of wire to connect various electrical devices around his home.

Rollins Bans S. C. Swine

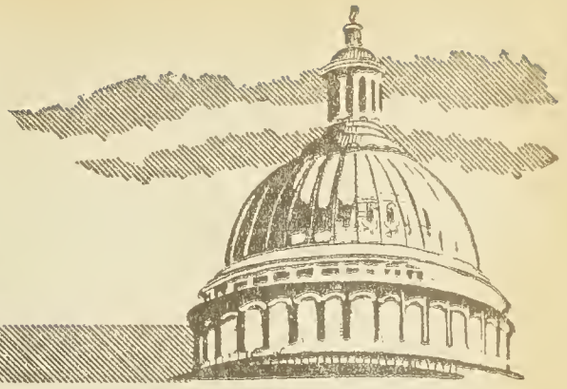
State Veterinarian H. J. Rollins on December 15 cancelled all permits for the movement of South Carolina swine into North Carolina. He had a familiar reason: there had been official reports of vesicular exanthema (V. E.) disease outbreaks in the Palmetto State. "V. E." is a highly contageous infection of swine with symptoms similar to those of foot and mouth disease. No permits will be issued, Rollins said, until the disease has been cleared up in South Carolina.

Keith versus Godfrey

The long-smoldering feud between ASC Chairman Fred Keith and his chief administrative officer, Horace Godfrey, burst into flame last month. A Raleigh newspaper charged that Republican Keith has introduced politics into the program, attempted to get his tobacco acreage increased as soon as he was in office, and is seeking some way to get rid of Godfrey. Keith replied that his letter to State Republican headquarters for a list of eligible Republicans to put on county committees was an effort to raise the standard of qualifications, that his acreage increase request was routine, and that Godfrey was unwilling to cooperate with new ASC policies.

Washington

As Reported By WILLIAM S. ROBERTS



The Real Story of TVA's Taxes

In an effort to discredit the TVA yardstick, power company spokesmen are spreading the idea that TVA pays little or no taxes or interest. This, they say, is the real difference between the cost of TVA power and that produced by their utility companies.

In the process, some of the facts are becoming obscured in oratorical generalities.

The fact is that a fair comparison of taxes paid by TVA to those paid by a power company requires that the payments and operations of the municipal and cooperative distributors of TVA power in the area be taken into account, but they seldom are. Power company tax and interest costs apply to both their generating and distribution facilities.

Two simple fundamentals must be in mind: (1) TVA does actually pay local taxes, a big amount; (2) Federal taxes paid by power companies are based only on their profits. But that is still not the entire picture.

TVA, of course, is only in the wholesale business of generating and transmitting power for distribution by municipalities and electric cooperatives. It does not sell power at retail. The combined tax payments of these cooperative and municipal distributors as well as TVA totaled more than $8,310,000 during fiscal 1953, rather than the $3-million figure sometimes claimed as a limit of TVA's tax contributions in comparison with those of power companies.

These tax payments by the TVA generating system and by the power distributors of the Tennessee Valley figure to about 7% of total revenues paid by ultimate consumers. In comparison, state and local taxes of large private utilities in the surrounding area range from 5 to 11% of total revenues, according to the Federal Power Commission.

The interest paid by TVA is obscured by the fact that all TVA's income belongs to the Federal government. TVA power facilities have to be amortized, and the considerable surplus left over after operating expenses and this amortization goes directly into the Federal Treasury. Failure to label TVA's earned income as "interest" does not change the fact that it is profit to the Federal government on TVA's operations.

From the beginning of TVA in 1933 through fiscal 1952, this surplus, profit, interest, or whatever it is called, amounted to an average return of 4.3% annually on the total power investment less depreciation.

Over the same period, the cost of money to the government has averaged less than 2%.

Private utilities, of course, have to pay interest on their borrowings, and pay an income tax based upon such earnings.

When all of these facts are considered, the validity of the TVA yardstick stands up well.

The value of the TVA yardstick, of course, is something the power company critics don't get into. The facts are not so easily obscured by the division between TVA's wholesale power generating function and the distribution role of the cooperatives and municipalities. Power rates in the area surrounding the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bonneville Power Administration are the lowest in the nation, and increase in approximate relation to the distance from these two big Federal power generating areas.

(Continued on Page 16)

Speaking of Safety . . . . .

Anxious moments for Phillip Leach
Left his gun within sonny's reach
—BETH WILCOXEN

"We highly recommend Kaiser Aluminum conductor!" says Mr. E. V. Lewis, Manager, Central Electric Power Co-op, Columbia, South Carolina. "We have used over 5 million pounds of Kaiser Aluminum conductor so far on our 1100 mile transmission system now under construction in South Carolina. We have no hesitancy in recommending it highly for use on rural lines. We have met with wonderful cooperation from Kaiser Aluminum personnel and have found them to be fully competent and well informed."

"We're sure of good service with Kaiser Aluminum!" says Mr. D. B. Lancaster, Manager, Bailey County Electric Cooperative Association, Muleshoe, Texas. "Whatever we need, Kaiser Aluminum gives us a lot of attention and fast service—two good reasons why we buy Kaiser Aluminum conductor for our Cooperative. With Kaiser Aluminum, we feel assured that shipping promises will be met, that our orders will receive close attention and follow-up and will be grouped to give us the lowest possible quantity extra price."

"We cut installation time by one-third with Kaiser Aluminum Triplex Cable, compared to conventional installation," says Mr. George Berlin, Manager, Franklin Electric Cooperative, Hampton, Iowa. "And Triplex gives us greater tree clearance without the necessity of installing taller poles, because it is one cable instead of three open wires. This reduces our hardware costs, too. We appreciate the fine cooperation we get from Kaiser Aluminum. They are always willing to help out whenever we request engineering assistance or fast service on delivery."

More and more co-ops rely on Kaiser Aluminum!

THE same outstanding service relied upon by a rapidly increasing number of the nation's cooperatives is available to you at no obligation when you specify Kaiser Aluminum conductor.

These services include field, engineering and laboratory assistance to help you make better installations at lower cost! Contact any Kaiser Aluminum office listed in your telephone directory or one of our many distributors. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., *General Sales Office:* Palmolive Bldg., Chicago 11, Ill.; *Executive Office:* Kaiser Bldg., Oakland 12, California.

Kaiser Aluminum

The nation's largest producer of triplex and aluminum weatherproof conductor

Farmers—save money! By using Kaiser Aluminum weatherproof and triplex for your farmstead and yard lines you can make substantial savings. The initial cost of aluminum conductor is far less than copper. And aluminum's light weight makes it far easier to string. Ask your nearby electrical supply dealer about *all* the savings and advantages of Kaiser Aluminum conductor!

MAIL BOX

To the Editor:

I have just read your last edition of the *Carolina Farmer,* and with a great deal of interest I read the cover picture was made in my native Ashe. Being unable to identify either the church or the farm, I decided probably the best way of finding out was to write your office and request identification.

John Duvall
Rt. 1, Todd

Max Tharpe's picture on our December cover was made in Ashe County on Highway 88, near Jefferson. The shot was taken across the John Sutherland farm and shows the Sutherland Church.—EDITOR

To the Editor:

I wish to thank you especially for the television section in the *Carolina Farmer.* I do not have television, but when I saw in your television column that the International Livestock Show was to be televised on November 30, I made my plans to "visit" a friend who does have television. It was a most worth-while program to livestock producers, as we are, and except for your announcement, I would have missed it.

Elizabeth B. Hackett
Belhaven

With this issue we regretfully discontinue our radio and television page. For the next few months that space will be occupied by the cartoon adventures of Willie Wiredhand(see page 19). Radio and television news of special interest to farm families will be carried on the general news pages.—EDITOR

To the Editor:

I have just glanced at your crude propaganda effort entitled "Dear Stub." The following impression was gained: Please stop sending us the magazine. Such blatant publications and ridiculous positions and techniques as you adopt do the cause of TVA no good.

Hal M. Hale
Hiwassee Dam

To the Editor:

I like your paper very much as you cover so much with so little space. You reach many of our North Carolina farmers who, like myself, are everyday people . . .

Ney Price
Rt. 6, Monroe

Before You Make A Move....

A well-known transfer company uses the slogan, "Don't Make a Move Without Consulting Us," to excellent advantage in its advertising. And at this time of year a great many electric membership corporations would like to begin a "Don't Make a Move Without Telling Us" campaign. Yep, the annual "moving season" is on in rural Carolina.

And that's the time of year when the electric co-ops have their biggest headaches. During the next few months, thousands of tenant farmers will change location. This annual shuffle means that disconnection records must be made for each person who leaves a house, and another record made when someone moves into it. In many cases, the houses must actually be disconnected and reconnected.

At best, this work is quite a chore. And "best" assumes that the co-op is given prompt and complete information about the move. When someone simply moves out without saying anything to the co-op, the confusion is multiplied.

When a great many people are negligent about supplying the needed information, the situation becomes almost hopelessly tangled. This means that the co-op cannot give the prompt and efficient service the members have come to expect. And no one likes this less than the co-op officials.

Carelessness at moving time also results sometimes in unpleasantness in the collection of the final power bill. So if you plan to move within the next few months, please follow the suggestions outlined below. In doing so, you will protect yourself and assure yourself of prompt service at your new location.

First of all, you should advise the co-op in advance of the date you intend to move. And when you're out of the house, be sure to give the co-op your final meter reading. If this information is furnished, your account can be computed immediately and there will be no future confusion.

Locate Your House

If you are moving into another house on the co-op lines, you should notify the co-op of the meter reading, the name of the last person occupying it, and the location of the nearest neighbor, church or school.

You may move into a house in which the power has actually been disconnected. In this case, it will be necessary at most co-ops to pay a reconnection fee. If you already belong to the co-op, you will not have to pay a new membership fee.

But if you move to the lines of a different co-op, you will have to pay the membership fee—usually from five to ten dollars. The membership fee from the co-op you are leaving will be refunded to you if your final account has been settled satisfactorily.

In most cases reconnection and membership fees cannot be billed on your monthly account. They must be taken care of in the co-op office before you begin to receive service.

Above all, the co-op needs to know the exact date you will move into a house on its lines, and the name of the last person who lived there. With this information, prompt reconnection service can be given.

If you have any doubts about what you should do in the moving process so far as the co-op is concerned, pay a visit to the office. Employees will be glad to give you complete information.

Many people also become confused about their subscription to the *Carolina Farmer* when they leave a co-op. If you are a co-op member, you get the magazine from the co-op. Their employees will cancel the subscription for you. You should not notify the magazine of your change of address. If you are moving to another co-op that doesn't have a bulk subscription, you can subscribe direct for forty-two cents a year. The subscription should be sent to the *Carolina Farmer,* P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Here come the Herefords. In the early morning mist, the entire Wakefield herd was brought into pens near the big heated pavillion where the sale was held. Between 10 a. m. and 9 p. m. more than 300 were sold to buyers from 7 states.

Inside the tent the cattle were led around and around the ring until the bidding stopped. Bids were stimulated by frequent pep talks and by an occasional free calf to a buyer.

'CUE & CATTLE AT

An $85,000 Hereford Sale

THE sombreroed Texan stood in the middle of the ring and looked around at the cattle buyers, spectators and curiosity seekers who packed the big tent. There was a trace of regret in his matter-of-fact drawl.

"This is a fine herd, folks," he said. "A real fine herd. I know, because I hand-picked every one of 'em. I wish a lot of people in Texas could be here to see 'em, because down there they don't think much of eastern breeders. If they could see this, they'd sure be surprised. You folks have come a long way. But I'm going back to Texas now, and I'll tell 'em."

He talked about Herefords the way some people talk about religion. And when he was finished, everyone in the tent felt that just being allowed to buy a Hereford was a real privilege.

The Texan was Heston McBride, Hereford manager at Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Poole's Wakefield Farm and the keynoter of what turned out to be one of North Carolina's most successful cattle sales.

Hereford breeders in seven states caught their breath last summer when word leaked out that the fine Wakefield herd would be dispersed early in December. Started in 1949, the herd had rapidly developed into one of the finest in the East. By the middle of 1954, it held over 300 choice animals.

The official announcement was made by the N. C. Hereford Association—the organization designated to handle the sale—and said the entire herd would go on the block. This included

the show string that had placed well in all of 1954's major shows in Eastern America.

On sale day an estimated 2,000 people came out to the Wake County farm. Long before the announced starting time at 10 A. M. they had jammed the heated tent set up adjacent to the main barn. Nearby was the barbecue stand—and business was just as good there as it was inside the tent.

The strong undercurrent of apprehension broke into a crackle of excitement as the first bull was led around the ring. Auctioneer A. W. Hamilton made his pitch in a husky, yet somehow vibrant voice; the ringmen relayed bids with short, sharp yells. The bids came fast and high. Sale officials relaxed and sighed. The show was on the road. Everything was going to come off just fine.

A Holiday Atmosphere

And it did. The holiday atmosphere, the smell of sawdust and the skill of the auctioneers were irresistible. And these things combined with some truly fine cattle to light a spark in the shrewdest bidders. Time and again they jumped bids when the bidding apparently had stopped—each time igniting a new round of offers.

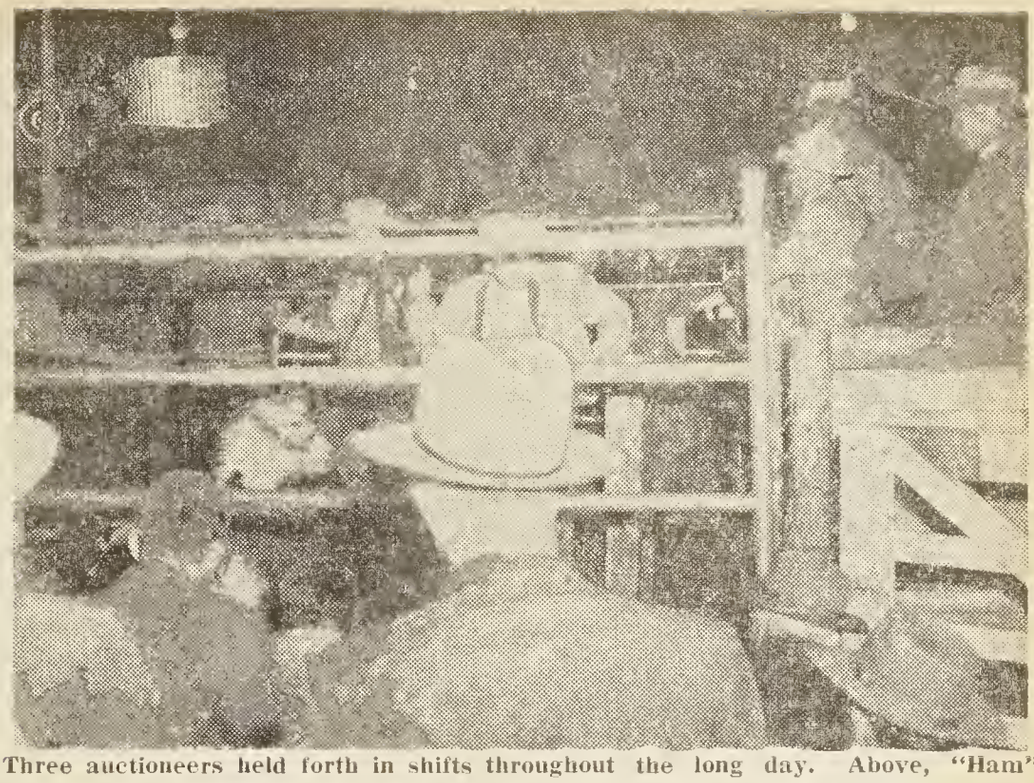
Hamilton was at his best. He cajoled, pleaded, demanded, scorned — always knowing instinctively which to do to get one more bid. If the bidding on a cow became sluggish, he would stop and dramatically offer to throw in a free calf to the high bidder. In the face of such generosity a poor bid was a downright insult.

Those who weren't bidding sat in a respectful silence. Maybe they were afraid to do otherwise. As *Carolina Farmer* reporter Lynn Brunson, covering her first sale, said: "I was afraid if I lifted my pencil I'd buy a $3,000 bull."

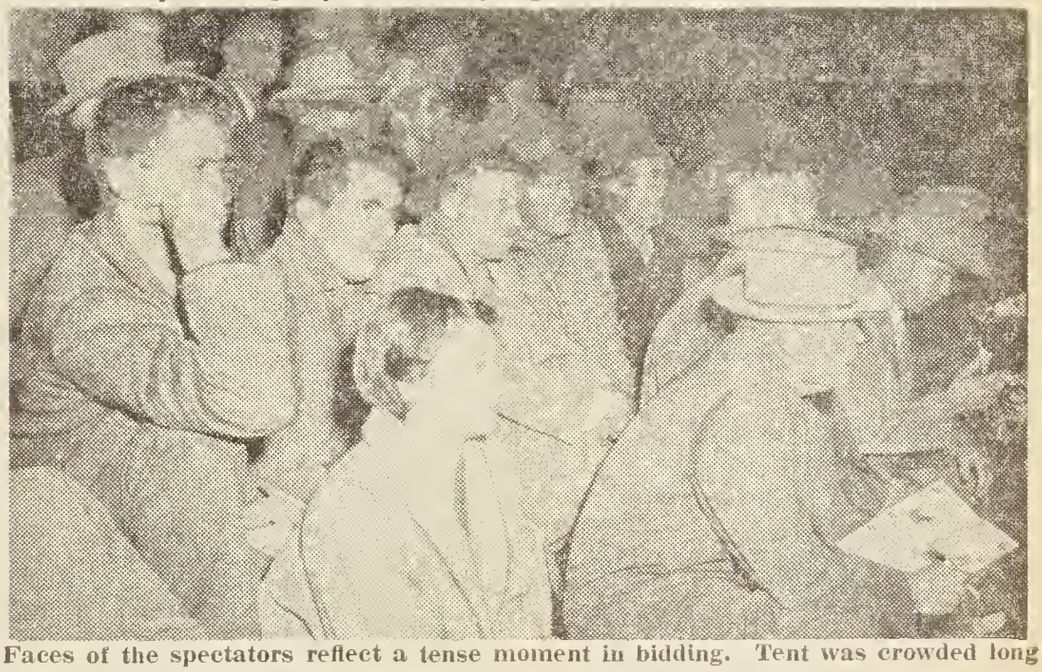
By 9 P. M. it was all over. Weary and happy, the sale officials totaled up the take. It came to a little more than $85,000, greatly exceeding the most optimistic hope.

But the gaiety was tinged with a little sadness. The fine herd was now scattered over seven states. Jim Graham, secretary of the N. C. Hereford Association, used words like "most disappointed" and "distressed" when he thought of the dispersal. But he added philosophically, "When somebody loses, somebody gains."

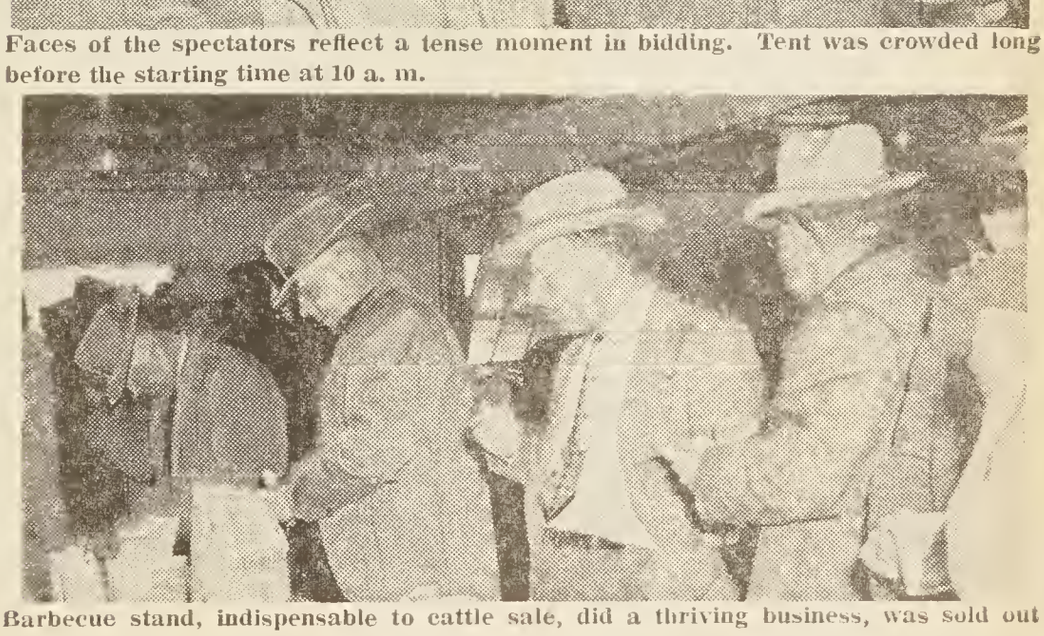
The sale's top bull, TR Royal Zato 37th, brought $5,300 from D. W. Uzzle of the Double-Z Ranch at Rougemont. King Roberts of Fuquay Springs paid $3,500 for the second top bull, and $2,100 for the top cow.



Three auctioneers held forth in shifts throughout the long day. Above, "Ham" Hamilton stops bidding to praise calf's pedigree.

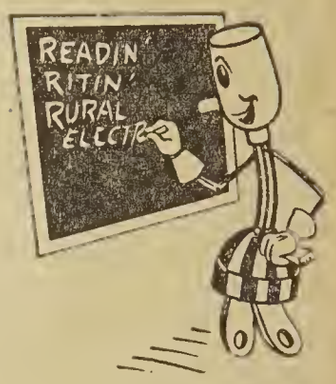


Faces of the spectators reflect a tense moment in bidding. Tent was crowded long before the starting time at 10 a. m.



Barbecue stand, indispensable to cattle sale, did a thriving business, was sold out by mid-afternoon. It was in nearby barn.

School Days - the year 'round



North Carolina's rural electric co-ops have a broad employee training program — and dramatic proof that it has paid off

ON FRIDAY, December 10, a strange scene was going on in a classroom at the University of North Carolina's School of Business Administration. —a scene that would have brought gasps of surprise and delighted grins from electric co-op members throughout the state.

Inside the room, 31 top management officials from North Carolina rural electric cooperatives sat huched over examination papers. They frowned intently as they wrote, and except for a few graying temples and an occasional softened paunch, they could have been mistaken for any class on the campus.

But 22 of them were co-op managers; others occupied such top positions as assistant manager, bookkeeper and electrification advisor. Their examinations were the climax of a hectic week of classes at the first Management Institute sponsored at the University by Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

For five full days—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.—they had attended six classes per day. The courses ranged from personnel management to power use techniques. The instructors came from various fields: Two of them were professors at the University; one was a co-op manager; two were well-known in national rural electric circles; one was the TEMA manager.

It was a week well spent. All of those who participated agreed on that. Comments ranged from "Our co-op will be better managed from now on," to "Can we have another Institute next spring?"

The Institute received the wholehearted support of the University. Not many people realize that adult education is a major activity at Chapel Hill. But the Institute idea was put into effect at the University some 12 years ago. It offers an unparalleled opportunity for trade groups to work with the school in a series of short courses built around the specialized needs of each trade.

This year's initial co-op Institute is the first in a series of three. Similar ones will be held in 1955 and 1956. At that time those who participate will have completed 90 hours of work, and will receive a certificate issued jointly by the University and Tarheel Electric Membership Association. The Institutes will be financed wholly by tuition charges.

This attempt at self-improvement by the co-ops' top officials is a part of a broad statewide program carried out continuously by the cooperatives. It is a program that has been going on for years without ballyhoo or fanfare.

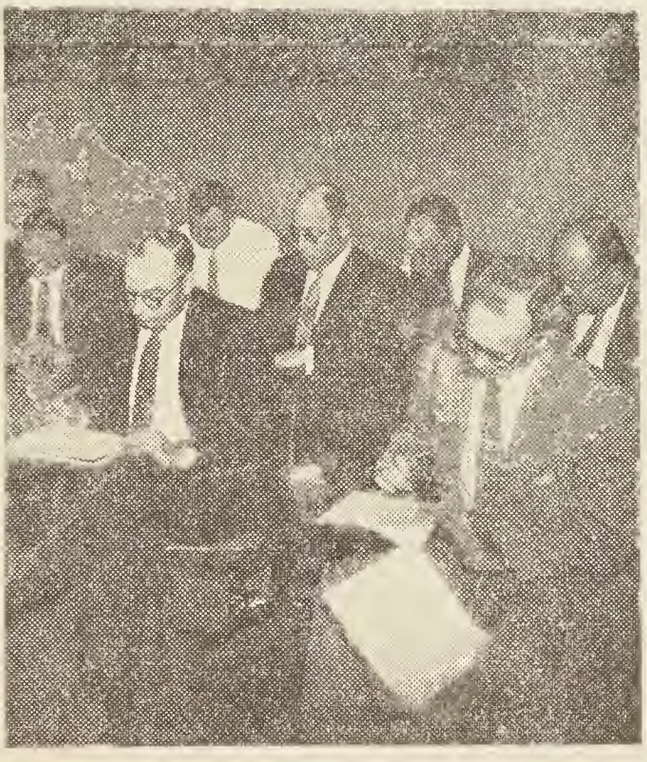
Co-op electrification advisors, for example, meet three times each year for three-day short courses on some specialized activity. These courses are usually held at State College, and cover such subjects as adequate wiring, plumbing programs, electric cooking, home freezers, photography, and newsletter techniques.

Each course is taught by experts in that particular field. The workshop method is employed, and the advisors learn by doing. When they have finished, they are able to go back to their respective cooperatives and work effectively with members on electrical problems that arise.

Another program is carried out for the co-op office managers and bookkeepers. They meet at least once each year for discussions of problems that come up in the complex systems of accounts that are essential to the proper operation of the co-ops.

These schools have become increas-

Co-op office managers and bookkeepers from all over the state are shown above during a recent two-day workshop in Raleigh. They meet once each year.



Faculty of the co-op management institute (above) included (left to right) Ed Wilson, REA; Robert Kabat, NRECA; R. P. Calhoun, UNC; William T. Crisp, TEMA; C. E. Viverette, Blue Ridge EMC; and A. M. Whitehill, Jr., UNC. At right a group of managers work intently on final examinations which ended courses.

ingly important in the past two years, since a standardized system of accounts has been adopted and REA has cut out its auditing services.

Annual meetings are held for supervisory line and engineering employees. Here the accent is on safety, for these men are in a trade where one careless moment can bring instant death. In addition to these meetings, the cooperatives employ two safety engineers to work with linemen on the job. These engineers visit each co-op in the state at least once each month for safety and job training sessions. Since this safety and job training program began, North Carolina's cooperatives have achieved savings of thousands of dollars in insurance costs by reducing on-the-job accidents.

Each part of this broad educational program is carefully planned and carried out to assure the maximum benefit to employees and co-op. The sound condition of North Carolina's cooperatives offers dramatic proof that this forward-looking program has paid off.

The cooperatives also have a hroad educational program for their attorneys and directors. In 1953 a series of co-op attorney conferences dealt with touchy legal problems confronted by the co-ops. In 1954 a series of director-manager workshops, at which certain key subjects were explored, was attended by 150 directors and 30 managers.

Young Calves Need Top Quality Hay

Today's calves make up the herd of tomorrow, and feeding top quality hay to calves early in life will help give them a good start, according to George Hyatt, Jr., in charge of dairying for State College Agricultural Extension Service.

Calves want roughage, and if good hay is available it will provide important required nutrients, he says.

Rarely will good hay cause digestive disturbance, Hyatt pointed out. Feed it free choice to encourage the calf to eat. It is best to feed hay in a slatted rack. Put fresh hay in daily to make it more appetizing to the calf. Young calves like the more tender and leafy portions, and changing hay daily gives them a better chance to sort it over. Quality in calf hay is so important that it is a smart practice to pick out bales or even parts of bales of hay that are particularly fine, leafy, and green for feeding to the calves.

If you are caught this winter without any real good calf hay, next summer make sure you select a small field or part of a field of good leafy legume or fine grass, free of weeds, and take extra care in cutting and curing.

Bred-To-Lay Chicks Will Pay This Year

With the predicted tighter squeeze between high feed prices and low egg prices in 1955, the bred-to-lay chicks will be the ones that will return a profit to the producer, Thomas B. Morris, extension poultry specialist, says.

As an example he suggests looking at the records of two producers, he calls "Farmer A", and "Farmer B".

Each started with 650 pullet chicks, averaged keeping 500 hens for the year. Also each one averaged paying five cents a pound for feed and received 50 cents a dozen for the eggs sold.

"Farmer A" paid 28 cents per chick and raised 600 pullets at a total cost of $3,377. His hens averaged laying 155 eggs per bird and brought him $3,229 for eggs. His culled pullets and hens sold for $550, leaving him a return of $402.

It's a different story for "Farmer B" who bought bred-to-lay chicks. True he paid 35 cents each for his chicks and his feed bill was higher. But his hens averaged 240 eggs during the year. "B's" egg income amounted to $5,000 and his culled pullets brought $550 for a total income of $5,550. After deducting expenses he had a labor return of $1,752.50.

Tobacco Violations Costly to Farmers

Tar Heel tobacco farmers have shelled out over $1,872,000 in penalties for failure to comply with ASC's Production Adjustment Program.

H. D. Godfrey of the State ASC Office, in reporting these penalty collections on the 1954 tobacco crop, explained that the rate of penalty for this year was 21 cents per pound for flue-cured and 26 cents per pound for Burley. This represents a penalty on flue-cured tobacco of 40 per cent of last year's average market price. On Burley the penalty was 50 per cent of last year's average price. When congress amended the law with respect to the rate of penalty it was too late to put the increased rate into effect on flue-cured. The penalty rate for flue-cured will be increased for 1955.

This year, 122,418 North Carolina farmers harvested 674,236 acres of flue-cured tobacco. Of this amount 9,829 acres were in excess of allotment. On Burley, 18,185 farmers harvested 11,422 acres. The number of acres planted in excess of allotment for Burley was 432. This gives a total of 10,261 acres of both types of tobacco planted in this state either without an allotment or in excess of allotment. At the same time, Godfrey reports, there were 5,683 tobacco farmers who did not plant any tobacco and they had 6,640 acres of allotment.

Godfrey says that the program just about evens itself out with just as many farmers underplanting as there are overplanting. At the same time he reminds of the nearly two million dollars added to the federal treasury.

HEATING CABLE—"Anti-Freeze" for Water Pipes

Water—plenty of it, winter and summer—is a prime necessity for profitable farming. But that's only one side of the story. Another has to do with running water or, rather, the lack of it when winter comes whistling in.

The thing to do, naturally, is to prevent freeze-ups from happening. And you can do it inexpensively with electric heating cable. This type of cable comes in lengths of 20, 40 and 60 feet. It can be spiralled around pipes, as in Figure 1, or

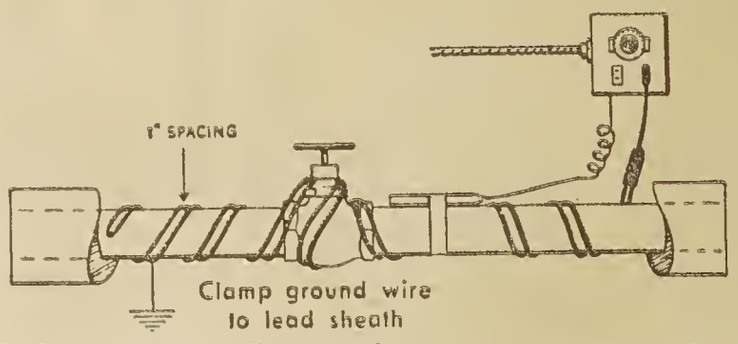


Fig. 1. Cable can be spiralled securely around pipes and wound around valves or faucets. Do not allow cable to contact thermostat or itself at any given point—maintain minimum of 1" spacing in winding cable on pipe.

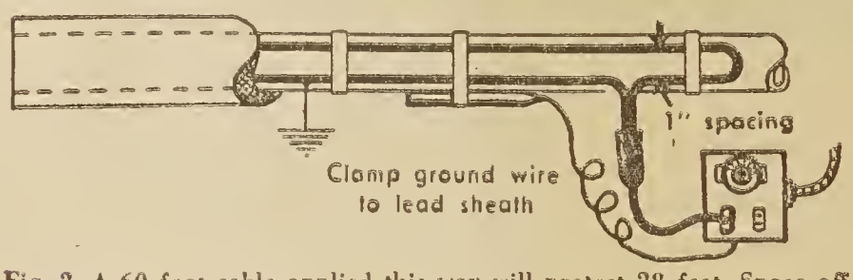


Fig. 2. A 60 foot cable applied this way will protect 28 feet. Space off distance to thermostat as first step in applying cable. Maintain at least 1" spacing between 28' loop of cable along pipe run.

Running water is no asset when your pipes are frozen. And every year there are a number of reports that exposed pipes and connections have frozen solid. And when the freeze-up comes, there's nothing to do except "thaw away" the trouble. You're stuck, and so is your running water.

applied parallel to them, as in Figure 2. The spiral method is probably best in colder areas, such as the western part of the state.

Many farmers already have heating cable on hand for uses such as electric hotbeds. If so, the same cable can

(Continued on Page 24)

COLVARD IS "MAN OF THE YEAR" WINNER

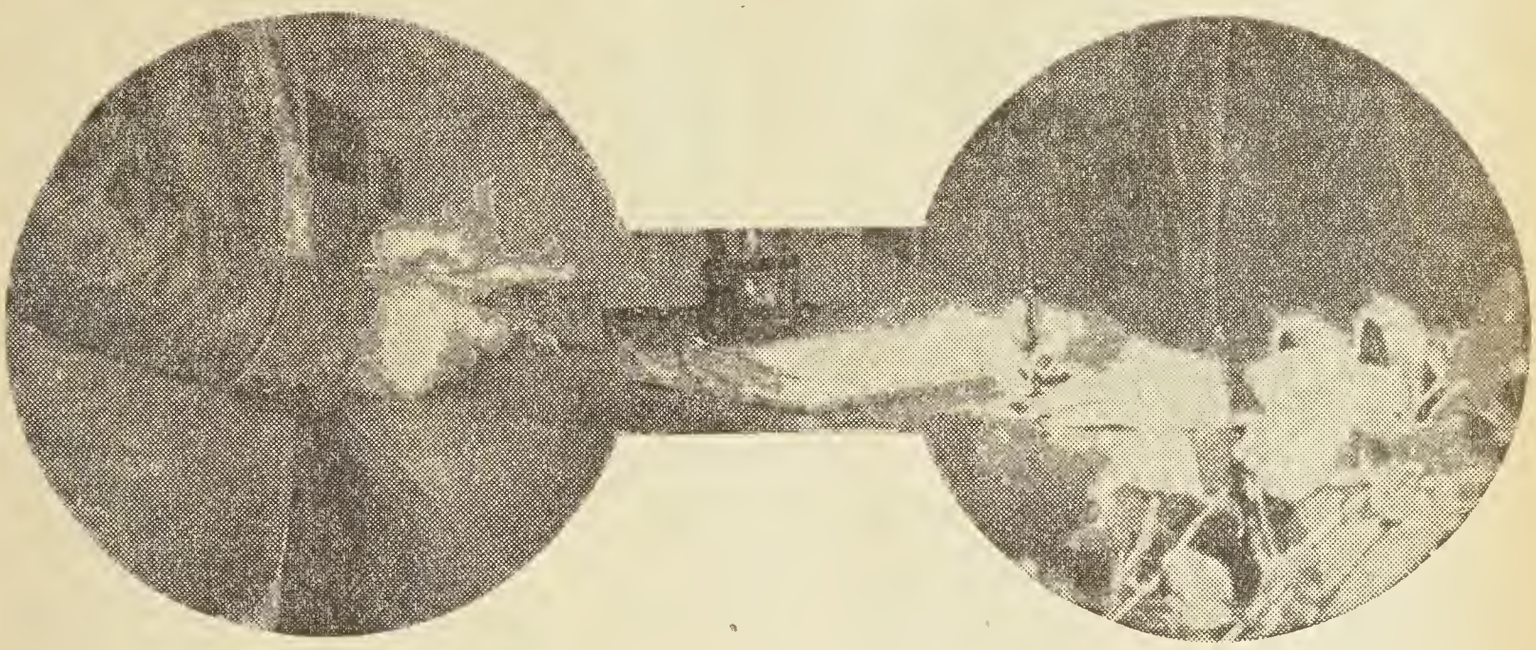
D. W. Colvard, dean of the School of Agriculture at N. C. State College, was selected by the *Progressive Farmer* last month for its North Carolina "Man of the Year" award.

Colvard, a native of Ashe County, was named to his present post in 1952, at the age of 40, making him one of the country's youngest deans of agriculture. According to the award citation, Colvard has made the school's tobacco research program the most effective in the world.

Colvard has established a program at State College which is designed to accomplish three major things in 10 years: (1) Double the state's livestock numbers without cutting down crop acreage; (2) Make idle and poorly-used land pay better; and (3) Double the profits from woodlands through better management.

Colvard holds three college degrees, including a Ph.D. from Purdue. Before his appointment as dean he served as director of the Mountain Experiment Station at Swannanoa and as head of the animal industry department at State College.

When You Pay Your Bill . . .



Be sure part of it doesn't go for wasted electricity. That's probably what has happened if your bill is considerably higher than usual. Here are some remedies

The weather, high taxes, and grocery bills rate a good deal of conversation these days. Often, too, the monthly light bill gets a good going-over across the back fence, for many a consumer sometimes feels his light bill is too high . . . and he goes on thinking so month after month, discussing it with neighbors, rather than taking his complaint to the co-op office where the personnel could help him find the root of the trouble.

If you feel that the co-op's bill last month was too high, there is some reason for it. The co-op wants only the money its kilowatt-hours have earned, so they, too, will be anxious to help you find the reason for the size of your bill. Let's check the factors to consider when looking for the trouble.

A member is likely to think immediately, upon receipt of a bill which he feels unjust, that his meter is wrong. This is very unlikely, because the member's meter is a precision instrument with a jeweled movement. It has the accuracy of a fine watch and was thoroughly tested before it was installed. A meter, however, can be wrong. Lightning surges, among other things, can reduce its accuracy; when a meter has been damaged, however, it may register slow instead of fast. Most co-ops have a routine meter-testing policy, for which they usually require a nominal deposit of something like $2. If the meter is fast, they return the money and adjust previous bills; if the meter is correct, they keep the deposit to help pay the cost of the test.

More than likely, a member will find the reason for his high bill is the fact that he is using more power than he realizes. A new piece of equipment may be using more kilowatts; the homemaker may have washed and ironed more, thereby using more hot water, during a given month. Make a careful check of each piece of electrical equipment you are using in the home. Another major reason for a high electrical bill is a waste of power in the home. Maybe you're guilty of this. Do you leave the radio on constantly, whether or not anyone's listening to it? And is your family careless about leaving lights on all over the house? If you use the range oven to heat the kitchen, that's one sure way of wasting electricity. In beginning an economy drive, make sure all members of your family understand your electric equipment thoroughly and know how to use it economically.

Defective equipment "drinks" electricity as a bad automobile "drinks" gasoline. There's a possibility your refrigerator, range, or some other appliance needs servicing to see that they are not burning more kilowatt-hours than they should.

Bad wiring can also cause high bills. Sometimes a ground occurs in the wiring system that allows current to "leak" and the leak is measured on your meter, since it happens inside your house. If you iron or run appliances out of a ceiling outlet, expect a higher bill.

If you fail to read your meter or if the co-op received your card too late to bill, the billing clerks estimate your consumption and bill you according to the estimate. When they do get a correct reading, your bill is adjusted. If you fail to read your meter for several months, the final adjustment may be high and may confuse you.

Your co-op does not claim to be perfect. It can make mistakes. Each month it handles thousands of bills (plus the meter reading cards) and it is only human that a few mistakes will be made. When one shows up on your bill, remember that the co-op is just as anxious to clear it up as you are.

In order to insure a reasonable bill for electrical service, keep these three points in mind: (1) Do not waste power —use all you need but need all you use. (2) Be sure your wiring is adequate and in good condition. (3) Keep appliances in good repair and use them correctly.

Beware of Homemade Electric

The death toll from electric fence installations is mounting. Here are the two principal reasons, and some things to look for when you shop for your own fence

In the fall of 1944 the merriment of three little boys sailing sticks and splashing water from a farm stock tank was suddenly stopped when one of them was electrocuted by an unsafe electric fence which had been placed near the tank.

This fence was connected directly to a 115-volt lighting circuit with nothing but an ordinary fuse to limit the current.

Just a few months before this tragedy three persons met death on Michigan farms from homemade electric fences. The owners who were using these fences thought they were safe because the current was limited by the use of low-wattage light bulbs.

And so it goes. Month after month there are reports of people — mostly children—and livestock killed by unsafe electric fences. They will continue until all unsafe electric fence equipment practices are discarded.

There is a genuine cause for alarm. But at the same time farmers should realize that approved electric fences can be used safely.

The problem breaks down into two general categories: the use of homemade electric fences—which are death traps; and the unfortunate market sales of fences which are by their nature unsafe.

The first can be disposed of quickly. **Never, under any circumstances, should farmers use homemade electric fences.** They are extremely dangerous, and if one is being used in the community all possible steps should be taken to have it removed. Homemade devices and gimmicks which purport to limit the current are worth very little. An extremely small amount of current, less than the ordinary house current, can be as fatal under some circumstances

nces

a high-voltage transmission line.

The second problem is more difficult control. Numerous unapproved electric fence controllers (the current regulator) are being marketed by commercial firms. Their annual sales seem to be increasing. This is discouraging to manufacturers still attempting to market approved units and maintain good standards. Some unapproved units are being produced primarily to meet market demand for cheaper products.

Ethics and standards in the electric fence industry are further confused by three different electric fence safety codes: By Underwriters' Laboratories, the State of Wisconsin, and U. S. Bureau of Standards. Since there is no public testing agency for the Bureau of Standards code, manufacturers supposedly producing under this code virtually make their own decisions on compliance.

Despite this lack of proper policing

authority, the farmer who purchases an electric fence controller that has been tested by one of the three organizations listed above can be pretty sure that it is safe. The certification of the approving agency is shown on the manufacturer's name plate.

The controller is the most important part of an electric fence because it regulates the current. The approved controllers provide an interrupted current (on-and-off) with impulses carefully limited and spaced. The current is reduced to a few hundredths of an ampere and this small current can be delivered to the fence for only a fraction of a second.

The "off" period must be of a sufficient duration that a person can release himself from the circuit before receiving a second shock impulse. Neither the Wisconsin Industrial Commission nor the Underwriter's Laboratories will approve any type of controller that provides an uninterrupted alternating current. A safe controller must also be moisture-proof and be protected against short circuit breakdowns.

The simple precaution of selecting an approved fence controller will eliminate needless tragedies and the loss of valuable livestock. Low cost should not be the determining factor because unsafe equipment is cheap to build. Even well-manufactured equipment must be used carefully and installed correctly with adequate grounding and protection from lightning.

Electric fences are popular with farmers. There are hundreds of thousands in use. There is no question about their need or economy in livestock production. Their safety record has improved somewhat since their general introduction 20 years ago. Where approved controllers and proper installation are employed, the fatality record is near zero.

The problem is to eliminate homemade and unsafe controllers from farm use; better legislation is needed, but in the end only the farmers themselves can provide the essential safety factors.

When you buy a controller, look for the "approved" sign on the name plate. If you order one, be sure the description lists the approving agency and states that the controller is of the "on-and-off" variety.

Fence Limitations

Once the electric fence is installed, the farmer should realize that it has certain limitations. For one thing, he should not depend upon the fence to hold animals of violent temperament or those prone to stampede. The fence might have little effect, for example, on an enraged bull or a charging stallion.

Another consideration is the possibility of a power failure. If the fence is connected to an AC line only, an outage could mean a full-scale cattle round-up if one should touch the fence and find that it was not charged. Many fences run on DC (battery) current only, or are constructed so that a battery takes over the power supply if the high-line fails.

You should be certain that all members of the family know how the fence works and what its limitations are. If you do this, and if you are using an approved fence that has been properly installed, you'll find the electric fence is a valuable tool in the operation of your farm.

Washington

(Continued from Page 5)

The hotly contested three-party Dixon-Yates contract is not well understood by the American public, according to recent public opinion poll surveys. Perhaps the most confusing aspect is the role of the Atomic Energy Commission as a power broker for the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Dixon-Yates utility syndicate.

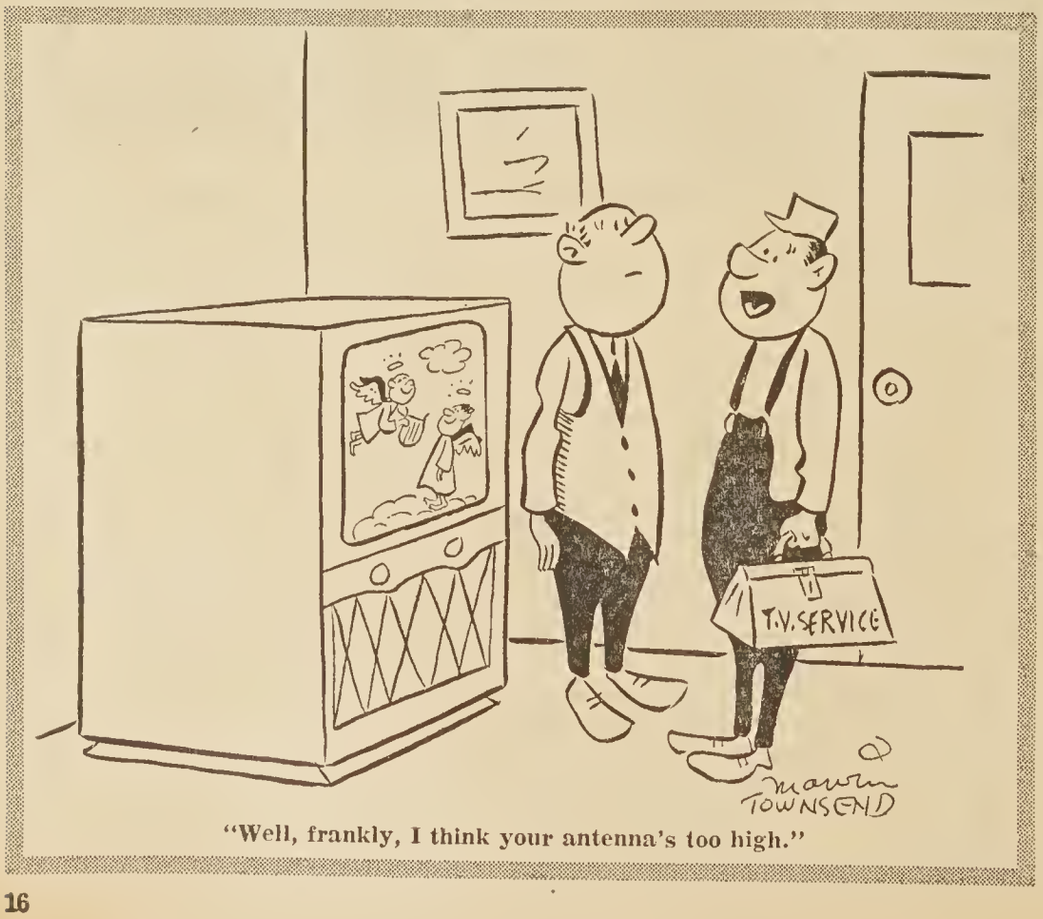
Young (34-year-old) Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee has a comparison which he hopes will let a greater portion of the American public know why Tennessee is adamantly opposed to the contract. Clement, first elected Governor at the age of 32 and still the youngest governor of the United States, was reelected this year to the first four-year gubernatorial term in Tennessee as a forceful supporter of TVA. He says the people of Tennessee don't want to be subsidized, and have not been in the past because TVA has paid its own way. However, he says the windfalls and cushions in the contract proposed now, which are designed to relieve the Dixon-Yates combine of their risks, will be the first "subsidy" to which the people of Tennessee have been subjected since the creation of TVA. Clement asserts that this "subsidy" will require a lot of pushing before Tennessee will swallow it.

This subsidy, of course, would ostensibly be provided by the AEC as brokers in their deal with Dixon-Yates to allegedly "replace" power used by TVA elsewhere. Actually, either TVA rate payers or the general public must foot the bill for this purported replacement of TVA power.

However, whether valid or not, Governor Clement thinks the whole "replacement" theory under which the three-way contract was made is highly improper and unnecessary. He describes it this way: "The provisions of the Dixon-Yates contract can be compared to the government buying tanks from General Motors and then forcing General Motors to take Chevrolets made by Ford as 'replacement' for automobile production lost through conversion of factory facilities to the tank production."

Forcing TVA to accept the Dixon-Yates replacement power seems the most onerous feature of the whole situation to Tennesseans.

The manager of the City of Memphis' power system recently discussed the possibility of Memphis building its own plant, despite many disadvantages, as a last resort preferable to accepting the Dixon-Yates power. Such a resort would be decidedly to the disadvantage of Memphis, since residents of that city would have to bear the higher cost of steam-generated power in order to let the rest of the state obtain greater quantities of TVA's lower cost hydro output.



"Well, frankly, I think your antenna's too high."

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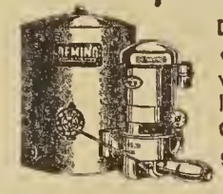

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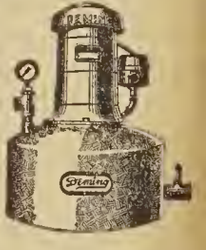

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Chicken Stealing Isn't What it Used To be, Now That the Farmer's Got TV

A television set on a Mississippi farm recently did a lot more for its owner than bring entertainment and information into his life. It proved an unexpected source of help in catching three thieves in the act of raiding his poultry house one dark night.

According to Jim McCutchen of REA (the agency's radio electrical coordination engineer), this man had been bothered with recurring interference of the same type on his television screen every few evenings. It took the form of small dashes scattered over the picture, strong for a few seconds, then continuing with less intensity for some time, and gradually disappearing completely. The farmer found that this pattern of interference occurred when a truck was passing the house, and realized that it was undoubtedly caused by the truck's ignition system. Since his farm was located off the main road, where traffic is light, it was not difficult to identify the source of the trouble. Furthermore, according to McCutchen, trucks without ignition suppressors are a common source of TV interference in rural areas.

Even after he'd reached this conclusion, the farmer was puzzled because the interference sometimes lasted for 15 to 20 minutes after he could no longer hear the truck. As he mulled over this little mystery, suddenly he realized that it might have some connection with the increasing loss of chickens from his poultry house, located about a quarter of a mile away from his residence. A bit of careful checking showed that it was on the mornings following this longer period of disturbance to his television picture that the chickens were missing.

And Then—The Shotgun

It didn't take long to add up the score, and one evening when he saw the familiar pattern of interference starting, the farmer took action. Quickly gathering up his shotgun, he stepped out the back door, and crept up on the poultry house. There he discovered two thieves stuffing his protesting poultry into burlap sacks, while a third man waited in the truck, the engine running. The police took over the case, and while the poultry-purloiners are in jail this Mississippi farmer doesn't expect to have any more of this particular type of TV interference.

You may be thinking that the thieves probably are kicking themselves because they didn't turn off the ignition, taking their chances on making a quick getaway. Even if they had, REA's engineer says that starting the motor anew would have brought another burst of dots and dashes to the television screen. Considering this farmer's investigative turn of mind, it appears that their eventual discovery was inevitable.

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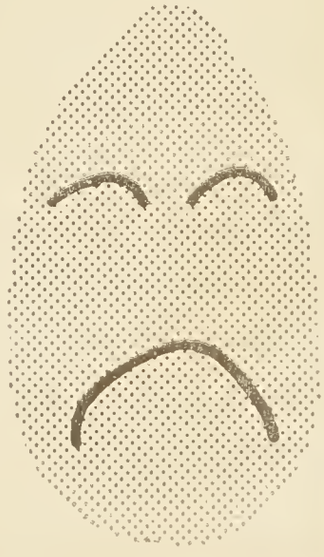
EGGS . . . Up or Down?

Should eggs be packed large end up or small end up? Research shows that many poultrymen penalize themselves needlessly by not knowing the answer. Eggs packed large end up consistently grade higher than those packed with the small end up. Here's why:

The interior quality of eggs, as determined by candling, is all-important in wholesale grading. To grade "A" or better, an egg must have a well-centered yolk. If eggs have been packed with their small ends up, the yolk has a tendency to rise, causing the egg to grade lower when it is candled. In recent USDA tests, 90 per cent of eggs packed large end up graded "A" or better, while more than 75 per cent of those packed small end up graded "B" or lower.



What to do about

FROST in the FREEZER

Frost and freezing sound like they naturally go together, but frost and your freezer should be separated occasionally, says Nita Orr, State College extension specialist in frozen foods.

It's good management to defrost your home freezer periodically — when the frost is about half an inch thick. When the frost is thicker than this, it wastefully reduces the food storage space and makes the freezer inconvenient to use.

U. S. Department of Agriculture freezer authorities suggest that your freezer may be frosting up too rapidly because you open the freezer more often than necessary and leave it open longer than necessary, because all foods put into the freezer are not packaged properly so that moisture valuable for food quality escapes, or because the gasket on your door does not make a good seal. If excessive frost accumulates around the opening, it's a warning sign. Install a new gasket if that is necessary after the lid has been adjusted.

You can remove frost by scraping, but about once a year, disconnect the freezer, remove frost and wash the box with soda water. Scrape frost from the freezer only according to manufacturer's instructions. The inside finish is not the same on all boxes and a sharp-edged scraper should not be used on some of them.

Of course, it's best to defrost the freezer when it's nearly empty; however, it may be easier said than done. Wrap the frozen food in newspaper and put it in the coldest place available. Two people who work well together can get the job done faster than one.

Cooley Defends Godfrey

Congressman Harold Cooley served notice on December 31 if Horace Godfrey is ousted as administrative officer for the N. C. ASC the House Agriculture Committee will find out why. (See "Keith vs. Godfrey," page 4.)

Cooley defended Godfrey as "one of the best advised men I know of in the farm program," and hinted that maybe ASC Chairman Keith is the one who should leave.

Senator Scott Visits TEMA Office

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION had a distinguished guest in its offices on December 21. Senator W. Kerr Scott came by to discuss the rural electrification program with TEMA's legislative committee. The Senator has supported farm electricity and telephone moves throughout his career as Grange Master, Commissioner of Agriculture and Governor. He is shown above chatting with co-op directors Lewis Outlaw (left), Tri-County EMC at Goldsboro, and J. H. Greenlee (right), Burke-McDowell EMC at Morganton.

Even Dobbin Can Have A Toothache

Livestock, too, can have a toothache once in awhile, the American Foundation for Animal Health has warned farmers.

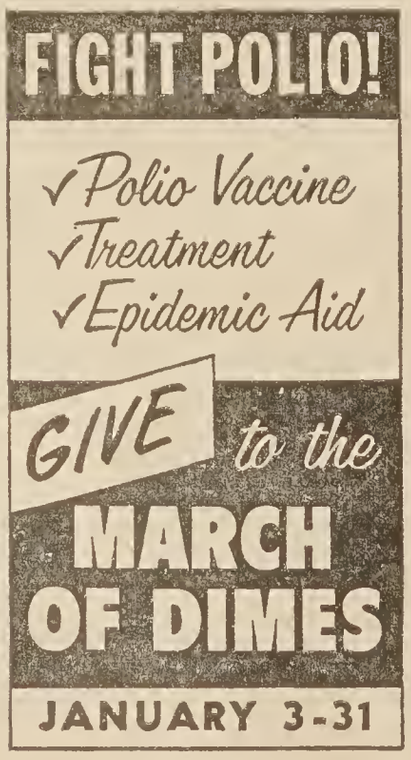
"Like human beings, animals need their teeth examined occasionally if the rest of their bodily functions are to perform efficiently," a Foundation spokesman says. "Quantity and quality of rations are important, but it is equally vital for the animal to chew and shred this food so it can be digested properly."

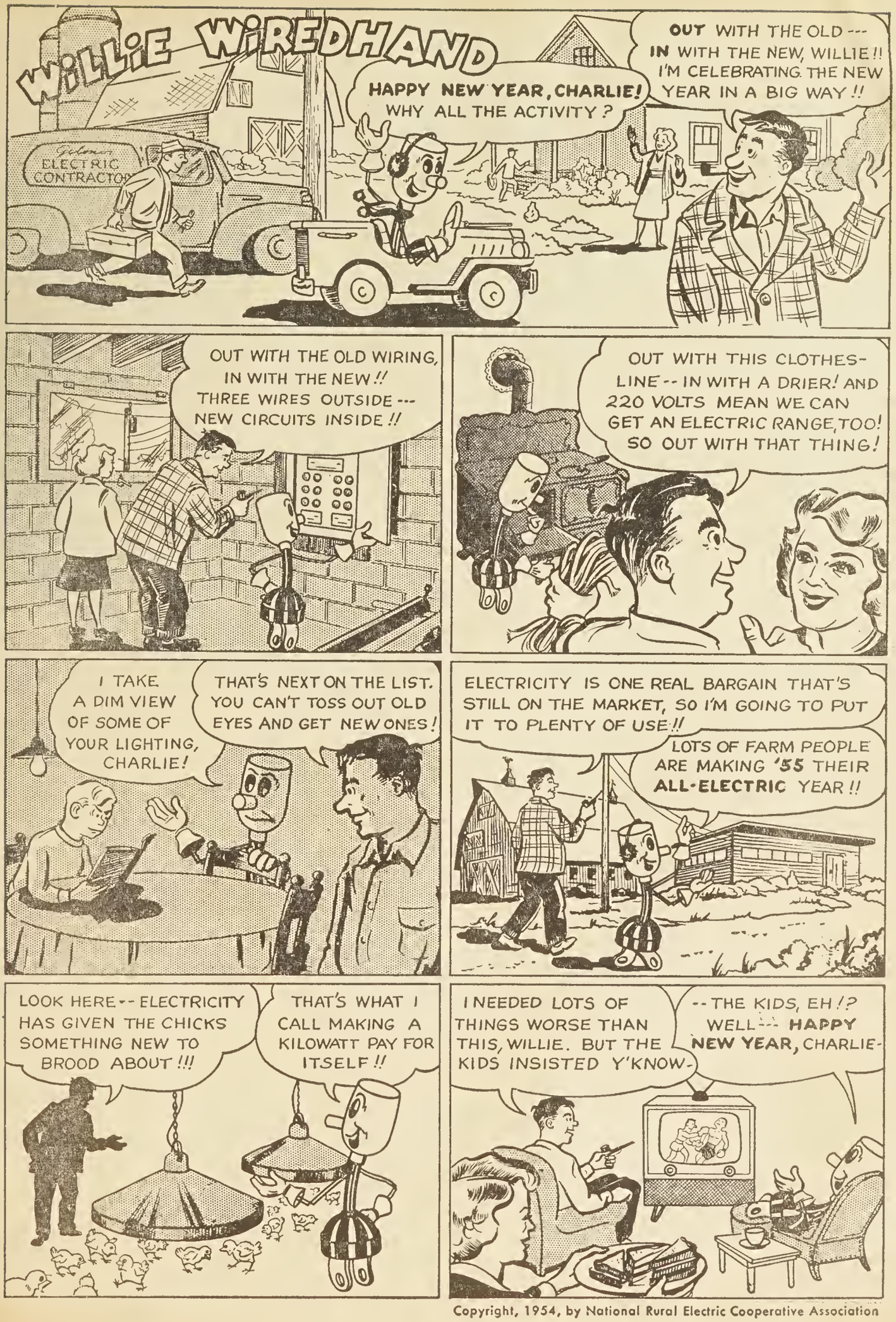
Dental troubles in meat-producing animals are of three principal types. They include difficulties associated with erupting or shedding of teeth; injuries sustained from biting on hard objects and anatomical irregularities such as misshaped jaws, unopposed teeth, and more teeth than normal.

Symptoms of dental difficulties include frequent drooling; slow, deliberate chewing, indicating pain; and sudden drawing back from cold water while drinking.

"It should take a veterinarian only a short time to examine the teeth of animals being placed in winter quarters," Foundation authorities say. "Such a check-up can mean better eating, better digestion, and better health for the animals all through the winter."

So, even though old "Dobbin" may not need to visit his dentist twice a year, it's a good idea to give his teeth the once over now and then.




WILLIE WIREDHAND
ELECTRIC CONTRACTOR
HAPPY NEW YEAR, CHARLIE! WHY ALL THE ACTIVITY?
OUT WITH THE OLD --- IN WITH THE NEW, WILLIE!! I'M CELEBRATING THE NEW YEAR IN A BIG WAY!!
OUT WITH THE OLD WIRING, IN WITH THE NEW!! THREE WIRES OUTSIDE --- NEW CIRCUITS INSIDE!!
OUT WITH THIS CLOTHES-LINE -- IN WITH A DRIER! AND 220 VOLTS MEAN WE CAN GET AN ELECTRIC RANGE, TOO! SO OUT WITH THAT THING!
I TAKE A DIM VIEW OF SOME OF YOUR LIGHTING, CHARLIE!
THAT'S NEXT ON THE LIST. YOU CAN'T TOSS OUT OLD EYES AND GET NEW ONES!
ELECTRICITY IS ONE REAL BARGAIN THAT'S STILL ON THE MARKET, SO I'M GOING TO PUT IT TO PLENTY OF USE!!
LOTS OF FARM PEOPLE ARE MAKING '55 THEIR ALL-ELECTRIC YEAR!!
LOOK HERE -- ELECTRICITY HAS GIVEN THE CHICKS SOMETHING NEW TO BROOD ABOUT!!!
THAT'S WHAT I CALL MAKING A KILOWATT PAY FOR ITSELF!!
I NEEDED LOTS OF THINGS WORSE THAN THIS, WILLIE. BUT THE KIDS INSISTED Y'KNOW-
-- THE KIDS, EH!? WELL--- HAPPY NEW YEAR, CHARLIE-

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The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Pads should be used with all types o mattresses for additional protectio

Longer Life for Bedding

Simple routine, periodic cleaning methods can add years of life, comfort to bedding

The promotion of the January white sales in local department stores sends most homemakers to the linen closets for a beginning-of-the-year inventory of its contents. Sheets, pillowcases, and blankets are distributed into three groups, mentally classified by the homemaker as: Good, Reparable, and Discards. Those in the "good" classification are stowed away in the closet again, the "reparables" are taken to the machine for mending, and the "discards" become dust clothes.

If the stock of "goods" is too small and the "reparables" almost nil, the lady of the house trots to the store to restock her closet by taking advantage of the good January sales.

The sorting and mending task isn't much of a problem for the conscientious housewife—she keeps a fairly good inventory of her linen stock throughout the year. She's learned from experience correct laundry processes for insuring long-life for her linens, just as she's learned to give proper treatment to the bedroom furniture.

But has this same homemaker learne the importance of careful weekly monthly, and yearly care for the re mainder of her bedding, particularly th bedroom's most important furnishing— the mattress?

If homemakers realized how muc proper care means to the life and com fort of a mattress, bedding would com in for more than its share of attentio in their household routine. Beddin manufacturers emphasize that prope

cleaning and care is essential to obtain maximum wear and comfort from a mattress. This is the routine they advise for best results:

Be sure to use a mattress pad. This is extra protection that adds to the life of beddings.

Every two weeks cotton innerspring mattresses should be turned. The mattress should be shifted end for end one time and side for side the next. Turning fluffs up the upholstery and distributes wear. This is an important point to remember, for it will extend the lifetime of the mattress. If foam rubber mattresses are used, however, they can be used only on one side.

Bedsprings and boxsprings should be turned end for end twice a year for the same purpose.

When changing bed linen, open the windows and leave the bed uncovered for an hour or so. This gives the air a chance to penetrate the mattress and keep it fresh. Occasionally move the mattress next to an open window and let the sun's rays shine directly on it.

Once a month clean the mattress and bedsprings with a vacuum cleaner attachment or soft brush. Vacuum attachments allow one to hit all the crevices in the springs, and the special upholstery. If mattress and spring covers are used, these can easily be removed for monthly launderings. Never beat innerspring mattresses with a rug beater, and be careful not to bend or roll mattresses when moving them.

Pillows require very little special attention. They should be fluffed daily and aired out doors in the shade once a month. A fabric pillow cover under the pillow case helps insure protection against perspiration. Unless you are especially skilled in washing feather pillows, have them done by commercial laundries which have special equipment for the job.

During the monthly cleaning of bedding, carefully check the condition of the mattress. The average lifetime of a mattress in normal use is about ten years. When a mattress reaches the point where it no longer gives proper support, it should be replaced. Don't postpone selecting a new cotton innerspring mattress which gives the firm support you need when an old mattress can no longer do the job. Broken down bedding and bedding that does not give firm support are quick roads to backaches, fatigue, and other physical ailments. To detect wear and sleep equipment, examine the mattress for depressions, broken stitching, and sagging borders. If you find these, then it is time for a trip downtown to pick a suitable new cotton innerspring mattress as a replacement.

Monthly treatment of bedding should include a thorough cleaning of mattresses and boxsprings with a vacuum cleaner attachment. Never use a rug beater on mattresses.

Also check the bedsprings for depressions, broken coils or connections, sagging and sideways. The pillow needs a check-up, too. See how quickly it rebounds under pressure. Hold the pillow on outstretched finger tips. If it holds shape, it is still in condition. If it droops or is lumpy, try this: Open pillow seam wide enough to insert crevice nozzle on the vacuum. Adjust cleaner for "blowing." Warm air will soon restore life and fluffiness to pillows. Resew seam, or, for future fluffings, tack a zipper to pillow opening for repeated use. If this treatment fails to revive pillows, it needs replacing.

Remember, the little time and effort spent in care of bedding will pay great dividends in added comfort and extended life.

Tips for Washing Bedding

Sheets. Use hottest water available for white sheets. Suds for five minutes in washer, rinse thoroughly, and spin dry. If you use bleach, dilute and add to suds. If you use bluing, add to the final rinse. Shake each sheet and throw over line. Then fold evenly from hem to hem, straighten the edges, and arrange evenly over the line so that it comes off folded in quarters.

Bedspreads. Wash cotton spreads like sheets. Shake chenille during drying to fluff pile. Hang wrong side out: the breeze will rub the tufts together aiding fluffiness. Brush chenille and candlewick spreads with a clean whisk broom when dry; don't iron. Stretch crocheted or knitted spreads to proper size and shape while damp and hang over parallel lines.

Blankets. Follow to the letter the directions given by the manufacturer of your machine.

Mattress Covers. A zippered pre-shrunk mattress cover can be washed by hand or machine in hot soapsuds and needs no ironing; wash it wrong side out, and pull edges straight while drying. If made of plastic, keep it fresh and clean by sponging with warm soapsuds; wipe with a clean damp cloth, then a dry one.

Mattress Pads. They need no ironing—in fact, it would destroy the air spaces in the "stuffing" which makes it puffy and absorbent. After washing in hot soapsuds and rinses, hang lengthwise over parallel lines. During drying, reverse position and shake vigorously for extra fluffiness.

Pillows. Instructions for pillow care are given in accompanying article.

2911. Pretty season-spanning cap-sleeved shirtwaist style to be made in a washable fabric and worn for a multitude of purposes all the year round! Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: 3 7/8 yds. 35-inch.

2049. Young girl's dress for school, play, and party-time has puffed sleeves, contrasting collar, interesting yokes. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8: 2⅝ yds. 35-in.

2198. Sturdy overalls with matching jacket designed to take a maximum of wear from active youngsters. Easy-to-make, too! Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6 yrs. Size 4: Overalls and jacket, 2¾ yds. Overalls alone, 1⅝ yds. 35-in.

2699. For those of you who are not so slender — a simple design with soft shoulder tucks, flattering V-neckline, topped by a three-quarter sleeved bolero. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 18: Dress and bolero, 4 3/4 yds. 39-in.

Send THIRTY FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern (above) to: CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK, 25c Additional.

Harlequin Pullover— A Study in Contrast

A study in contrast, this black and white harlequin pullover is knitted in stockinette stitch using Chadwick's Red Heart Sock and Sweater Yarn. Four small bobbins are used for the diamond designs on the front. Right back is solid white and left back is black. Directions available in sizes 12, 14 and 16.

Free Pattern and Booklet Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaffets and/or booklets I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED envelope for the patterns I have checked. (**Note:** Send one envelope for every three patterns.)

January Pattern

☐ Sweater (PK 5666)

Toy Patterns

☐ Doll (PC 4388)
☐ Panda (PC 5420)
☐ Black Pony (SC 3652)
☐ White Fluffy Dog (PC 3824)

Other Patterns

☐ Knitted Doily
☐ N. C. Rose Quilt
☐ Stocking Cap
☐ Commuter's Bag

Booklets

☐ Easy Ways to Chase Dirt
☐ Breakfast in the Modern Reducing Diet

Name .....

Electric Membership Corporation .....

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Address coupons to **Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.**

Gleaming New Christmas Appliances Should Be Given Special Handling

If you're one of the lucky women who received a small electric appliance for Christmas, you've probably been wondering just how you managed to get along without it.

But now that you DO have it, how are you going to treat it? That's a precision tool Santa brought you, and it should be handled as such. Months and even years of life can be added to your precious gift by using and caring for it properly.

Don't disregard the instructions of the manufacturer of the appliance, leaving its operation and maintenance to your woman's intuition. The manufacturers have spent a great deal of time in working out these rules for the most efficient use of their products. If you use and care for the appliance as instructed, their product will serve you well.

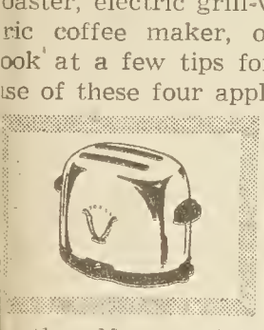
And so the number one rule involved in caring for your new appliance is: Follow instructions of the manufacturer. Do this in particular, and follow these eight basic rules in general for all small appliances;

(1) Guard your appliance against falls. (2) Clean appliances. (3) Overheating shortens life of appliances—guard against it. (4) Connect appliances at convenient outlets. Drop cords or light fixtures do not carry enough electricity for most appliances. (5) Keep cords free from kinks and grease. (6) Disconnect an appliance when you are through using it—not later. Disconnect from outlet first. (7) Pull on the plug, not the cord, when disconnecting an appliance. (8) Check regularly for loose connections.

Your new applianees should be protected from dust, oil, food, acids, and other substances which may injure it. Clean it immediately after use: Wipe spilled food immediately, using a dry cloth or paper on hot surfaces. When the appliance has cooled, clean with a soapy cloth, rinse with a cloth wrung out in clear water, then dry with a soft, clean cloth or towel. DO NOT USE HARSH CLEANING POWDERS. NEVER PUT A HEATING ELEMENT IN WATER.

Care of Individual Appliances

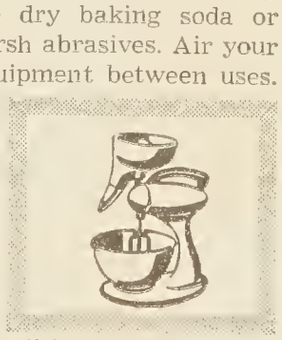
Chances are you received either a oaster, electric grill-waffle baker, elec-ric coffee maker, or a mixer. Let's ook at a few tips for proper care and se of these four appliances.



Toaster. Store it in a dry place where it can be easily reached. Remove crumbs with a soft brush or by shaking ently. Never put toaster in water.

Electric grill-affle baker. ever let this nplement over-eat. You won't ave this prob-m if your grill as a heat indicator. Wipe off spilled od immediately with a dry cloth or per. After it has cooled, wipe the out-le with a damp cloth and polish with dry one. Remove food particles from oking surfaces with a stiff brush while ey are still warm. Later, wipe grids grills with dry, clean cloth. NEVER ASH OR SCRAPE THESE SUR-ACES. To keep from becoming rancid en not in use, place a piece of clean, printed paper between the grids or oking surfaces before storing.

The coffee maker. Don't risk damaging the heating element bowl on your coffee maker by letting it boil dry. Wash and rinse metal containers after using. Clean valves, spouts, and tubes with a stiff brush. Occasionally dissolve a tablespoon of soda in two or three cups of water and boil in the coffee maker to remove odor and any oil which may have adhered to the metal. If scouring is necessary, use dry baking soda or whiting; avoid harsh abrasives. Air your coffee making equipment between uses.



Mixers. Cover this appliance when not in use — but keep it handy. Follow directions carefully. Put a drop of light oil in each oil hole once a month but don't overoil. Never use a metal spoon or spatula while the beaters are turning. Use flat, wooden spoon, or a rubber spatula. Sudden temperature changes or sharp blows sometimes cause them to break.

Over the Lines

I Resolve . . . .

The beginning of a brand new year leads to careful soul-searching on the part of the individual as he sits down to list those points upon which he will try to improve himself during the year. Sometimes the resolutions are stuck in a cubby-hole of a desk or in a book and forgotten within a week or so. Thoughts of New Year's resolutions led me to draft a few for homemakers — and I believe you will agree that these resolutions should be referred to often during the year. Let's resolve to . . .

1. *Be more attractive in 1955.* The neat, clean, and appropriately dressed person feels better, looks better and works better. Let's give the family a happy surprise by doing away with the faded bathrobe they've seen so long at the breakfast table, and come to breakfast fully dressed. And let's give our hands more care when we're involved in rough work: Rubber gloves will protect the hands when dishwashing, and fingernails can be protected by digging them into a soft cake of soap before beginning a rough job. Use hand lotions liberally after completing these tasks.

2. *Practice better health habits in 1955.* Be sure your daily diet contains plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables and essential proteins such as milk, eggs, and meat. The homemaker who gains easily should remember to avoid pies, cake, potatoes and gravy. They add pounds.

Turn that bending, lifting, pulling, and pushing of housework into healthful exercise, rather than drudgery. When bending, stand with one foot slightly forward. Bend through the knee and ankle joints until within easy reach of the task. When getting up, use the same joints. When you are lifting, don't bend over for the object; kneel down to it. When carrying packages or other articles, don't always carry them on the same side. When sweeping, make a sweeping thigh action, keeping the back straight, ribs down and shoulder easy. Move the broom back and forth, letting the swing come from the thigh joints. Here may I remind you to learn to make more and more use of your vacuum—it is designed for a minimum of stooping and bending.

3. *Organize work to include more leisure in the day.* Don't fall into the habit of letting your house run you. Spend lots of time out of doors . . . and do more visiting this year.

4. *To conserve energy in 1954.* Do this by: Checking equipment to be sure that you have the most convenient appliances that can be afforded.

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Cattle Need Access To Plenty of Water

Don't scrimp "bossy" on her drinking water or you'll lose some of the value of that expensive feed you've been giving her.

Tests have shown that providing water so that animals have free access to it increases the milk yield of high-producing cows about four per cent over watering twice daily and six to 11 per cent over watering only once daily.

When you consider that milk is 87 per cent water, that isn't hard to understand. Cows will consume about 3.5 to 5.5 pounds of water per pound of milk produced.

High-protein feeds increase water consumption somewhat. From 12 to 15 gallons per head daily is an average amount for a herd, including both cows in milk and dry cows. However, cows producing 75 to 100 pounds of milk a day may drink 35 to 40 gallons of water daily.

For a cow to drink the maximum amount, the water must be accessible as well as fresh, clean, and at the right temperature.

Needless to say water is one of the most important items in the barn and milk room. To produce high quality milk, the cow's udder, the person doing the milking, and all the milking equipment must be clean.

Heating Cable

(Continued from Page 12)

double in winter as a water protector.

Here are some useful hints on using electric heating cables: Take special care that the cable does not touch itself at any point. Apply it snugly to the surface to be protected in order to get proper distribution of heat.

Some manufacturers do not specify the use of ground wires with heating cable. Unless the cable is specifically designed for use on pipes, however, a ground wire bonded to the lead sheath of the cable is a wise precaution.

Insulation on pipes will help conserve the heat and hold your electric heating costs to a minimum. The use of electric thermostats will provide automatic control of the heat, turning it on and off as needed. The extra cost of the thermostat should be weighed against the number of times you expect to need the cable. If it is used only occasionally, the thermostat may be a needless expense.

In colder areas, the thermostat will pay for itself. Secure it to the pipe at the coldest spot in the line with pipe straps or friction tape. Where pipes are insulated, simply cut a hole in the insulation at the place where the insulation touches the pipe so that the dial is accessible for setting to the desired temperature.

Electric heating cable can be purchased from most local hardware stores, and is available from the mail-order houses.

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WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowe's, Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

DO YOU HAVE an old auto store away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for models before 1915. Also want license tags around 1910. Write complete information, price wanted to J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

DISASTER

The doctors, after much consultation, had decided that, after 20 years in the mental home, Mr. Blank was fit to be released.

On the morning of his release Mr. Blank was allowed to shave himself instead of having to submit to the attentions of the barber in the home. Turning to address a remark to one of the attendants who had come to wish him goodbye, his razor caught the string supporting the shaving mirror, which fell to the ground.

When Mr. Blank tried to go on with his shave he looked at the blank wall.

"Well," he said, with a sigh, "if that isn't just my luck. After 20 years in this place, on the very day I'm going to be let out, I've cut my head off!"

* * *

LEAST

A conductor was driven crazy at rehearsals because at least one member of the orchestra was always missing. After the last rehearsal he tapped his baton for attention and said, bitingly: "I want to thank the first violinist publicly for being the only man in the orchestra who had the decency to attend every rehearsal."

The first violinist hung his head and looked sheepish. "It seemed the least I could do," he said in a deprecating tone. "You see, I don't expect to show up for the concert tonight."

"When I can't find my needle we have a little shakedown."

Hale!

SAD

She had insisted on taking along every garment she owned. They arrived at the station loaded with baggage.

"I wish," said the husband thoughtfully, "that we'd brought your piano."

"Now, let's not try to be funny," came the frigid reply.

"I'm not trying to be funny," he sadly explained. "I left the tickets on it."

"The honey's delicious. Sure you won't have some?"

INDEPENDENCE

A dim-witted chap lived in a small town and had no means of support. The "boys" got together and decided to chip in 50 cents each and create a job for—we'll call him Lem. They then appointed a paymaster.

There was an old brass cannon in the town square, and Lem's job was to polish this cannon every day, rain or shine. At the end of the week the paymaster would turn over seven dollars to him.

Lem worked with great zeal for about three months, polishing and polishing. Then one Saturday night he approached the paymaster with a wild gleam in his eye. "I'm quittin' this here job," Lem announced.

"What's the matter?" the paymaster asked. "Aren't you satisfied with the work and pay?"

"Oh, yes," Lem replied. "But I've been savin' my money. Yesterday I bought a cannon of my own. Now I'm goin' into business for myself!"

* * *

CANARY

A man bought a canary from an animal dealer.

"You're sure this bird can sing?" he said suspiciously.

"He's a grand singer."

The customer left. A week later he reappeared.

"Say! This confounded bird you sold me is lame!"

"Well, what do you want—a singer or a dancer?"

* * *

CAPS

Grandmother surveyed the new dress granddaughter just donned, with considerable disdain and disgust. The modern young miss noted the apparent disapproval and inquired, "Grandmother dear, when you were my age didn't you set your cap for granddaddy?"

"Of course, I did," replied grandmother, "but it wasn't my knee cap."

* * *

SAFER

It was two o'clock in the morning. The writer looked haggard and worn. He had been working on his novel for hours.

"Darling," called his wife, "are you coming to bed?"

"No," muttered the author. "I've got the heroine in the clutches of the villain and I want to get her out."

"How old is the girl?" asked the wife.

"Twenty-two."

"Then put out the light and come to bed. She'd old enough to take care of herself."

EDITORIALS

NTEA's New Gimmick

The National Tax Equality Association, mortal enemy of all farmer cooperatives, has come up with a new propaganda gimmick. It's a television film which drips with NTEA's familiar charges about the tax status of co-operatives.

The film is offered free to TV stations for use whenever there is "dead" time—that is, whenever the station has no sponsor for a regular program. And many struggling stations, faced with the necessity of keeping something on your screen all the time, seem to be swallowing the bait. Several of them have run the film, including at least one North Carolina station.

This is a dangerous precedent. NTEA is a lobbying organization in Washington, and is registered as such. It is supported by groups who have a special interest in destroying farm co-ops. These groups include commercial power companies, who annually supply funds for NTEA's activities.

Naturally, we don't like NTEA. Nor do we like its methods, which usually are negative and sensational. But aside from this, we hate to see the young TV industry fill our screens with **any** special interest propaganda. There are laws which apply to the broadcast of political programs and they should be carefully observed.

If TV stations persist in being taken in by organizations like NTEA, the Federal Communications Commission should step in to protect the viewing public.

New Look in "Public Service" Programs

Time for a Change

For the first time in several years, Congress will probably take up a change in the basic legislation governing operations of the Rural Electrification Administration. And the revision will have the solid backing of both REA and the cooperatives throughout the nation.

Under the Act passed 18 years ago, the REA administrator is restricted in the manner in which he can allocate loan funds. He must assign 50 per cent of the new funds each year for loans among all states in direct proportion to the unelectrified farms in each state. And he cannot loan more than 10 per cent of the total funds available to any one state.

These restrictions had considerable merit when only 10 per cent of our farms had electricity. Now, however, electrification has advanced to the point where loan allocations should be based on need, rather than on an artificial "formula." States which need funds for generation and transmission facilities should not be hampered by an out-moded system which prevents their borrowing enough money to fill their needs.

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

Last June the State of North Carolina was amiss, we thought and said, when C & D Director Ben Douglas, presenting the State's views to a Hoover Commission Task Force on Water Resources and Power, failed to back either the Federal Rural Electrification Administration in particular or the rural electrfication program in general. On July 1, after listening to the protests of a group of rural electric leaders, the late William B. Umstead promised to file a supplemental report with the Task Force, putting the State officially on record in support of this great program.

Governor Umstead did not live quite long enough to carry out this promise personally. The supplemental report, prepared by the Chairman of North Carolina's Rural Electrification Authority, Gwyn B. Price, had been on the Governor's desk awaiting his approval for only a few days when the dark hand of death intervened.

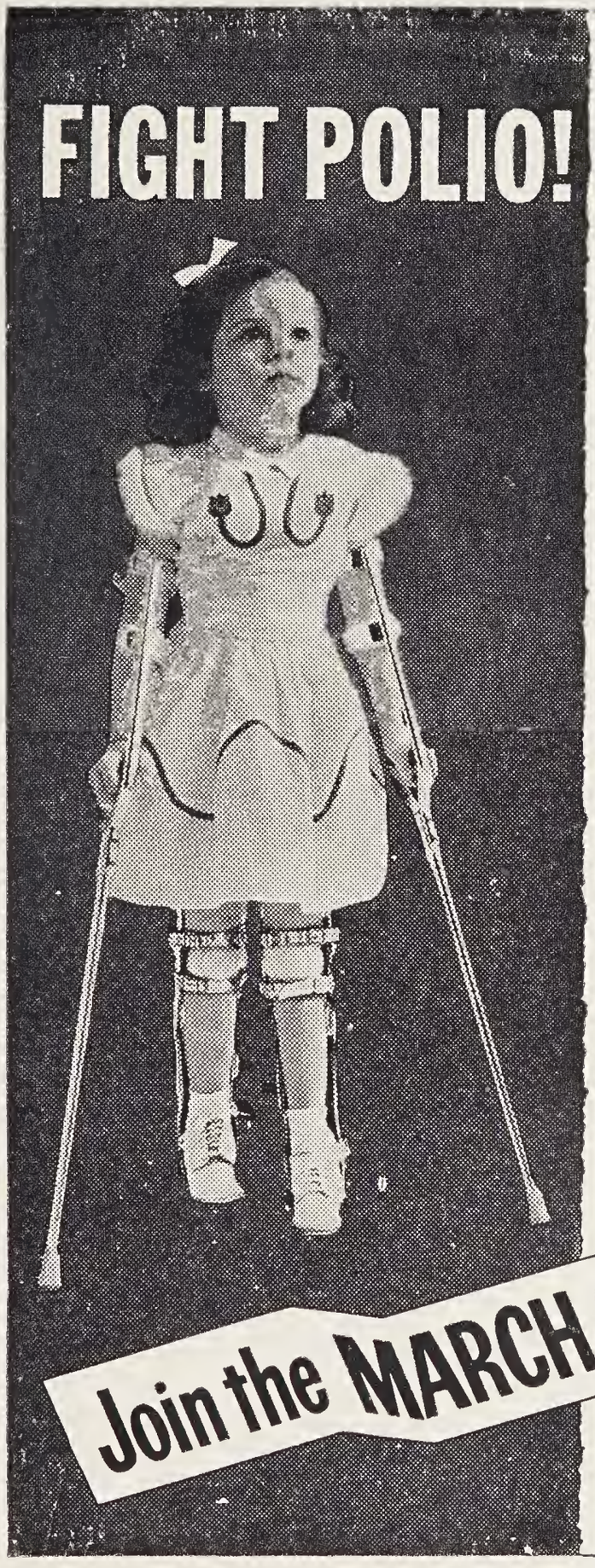
Nevertheless, we happily report, the late Governor's promise has not gone unfulfilled His successor, Governor Luther H. Hodges, approved the report and forwarded it to the Hoover Commission early last month.

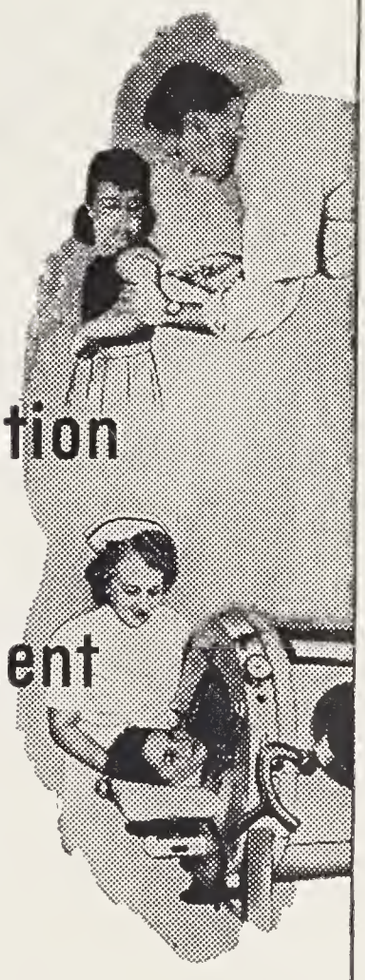
We are glad to see this part of the record put straight. As we said before, it wouldn't make sense—much less be fair—for the rural electrification program to be deserted by the very State in the Union which was first to provide for the formation of electric cooperatives. Moreover, with a recent news dispatch indicating the Hoover Commission will recommend an increase in the interest rate paid by cooperatives on construction funds borrowed from REA, we may well need the official backing of the State of North Carolina if we are to survive.

Our new Governor, by the way, seems to be very much in sympathy with the rural electrification program. I talked with him last month and was very impressed by his direct, sincere manner He has some direct experience with the program, having made the annual meeting address at Lumbee EMC the day before the untimely death of Governor Umstead.

Governor Hodges has the background and the opportunity to become one of North Carolina's greatest governors We look forward to working with him.

FIGHT POLIO!





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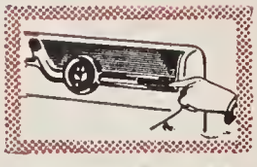

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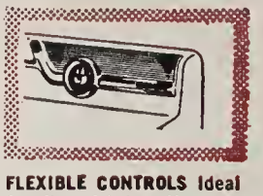

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